

PULITZER WILL START NEW PAPER

New Yorker to Attempt to Lay
Frankenstein He Has
Raised.

TALKS ABOUT HIS PLANS

Will Have Independent Corres-
pondents and Not Depend on
Press Associations.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 12.—Early this fall a new newspaper will enter the local field. It is to be a daily, owned by Joseph Pulitzer, the founder of a new style of journalism in the old "New York Journal," and a man of wide and varied experience in journalism. He is a brother of Joseph Pulitzer, the editor and owner of "the World." Mr. Pulitzer returned from abroad a short time ago, and the plans for the new venture are already well afoot. Mr. Pulitzer says that his new paper will be as wide a departure from the journalism of the day as was his "Journal" twenty-four years ago. In founding it, he says, Mr. Pulitzer gave the first of the modern sensational dailies to the world. The new newspaper, however, will be of a different stamp.

"There is no reason or excuse," said Mr. Pulitzer, in outlining his plans yesterday, "for getting out a paper that is like other papers. I must not be able to produce a better one, but I can produce one which is different. The public no longer cares to read a half column of headlines before reaching an inaccurate four line dispatch. There is an awful monotony in newspapers at the present time, from which I shall try to escape. Although the day of the party organ is not over—in fact, it has a large and most useful field—I shall keep my paper independent. Parties change and paper independence as well as the times, and I believe that I can fill a larger field of usefulness in maintaining as large a part of political independence as possible in national as well as local affairs."

"To as large an extent as possible I shall try to maintain a staff of independent correspondents instead of depending on the big news associations. In my experience with 'the Journal' twenty-four years ago, I found that while special correspondents sometimes did not get as full a story as might be desired, still they invariably sent a more interesting and entertaining story."

"The legitimate sensationalism which I founded has now deteriorated into the refuse of the journalistic muck heap. In this new venture of mine I shall endeavor to lay this Frankenstein which I raised. The system which I founded, I hope also to end."

Two Girls Drowned.
(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13.—Rose Davis and Kate Walter, both about eighteen years old, were drowned today at Clark's Landing on the Mullica River by the upsetting of a sail boat in which they were passengers.

IRON PUMP A FATAL BATTERY FOR THREE

Electric Current From a Wire
Kills All of a Family Except
One Sleeping Babe.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 12.—Mrs. Annie Blass, her five-year-old son, Bennie Blass, and John Graf, an aged man, met death in a strange manner in the rear of the grocery store at the corner of Morgan and Gentry Streets, in the Fifth Ward. Electricity from a wire that had formed contact with the metal guttering about the building and had been communicated to the galvanized iron clatern behind, dealt death to the trio.

First Bennie, as he went to fill a glass of water, fell a victim to the hidden trap. And then his mother, presumably rushing to the rescue, was killed, while last of all came the aged man.

Lying as they fell, Bennie upon the ground between the clatern and the house, the mother across the little boy, and John Graf, an aged man, met death in a strange manner in the rear of the grocery store at the corner of Morgan and Gentry Streets, in the Fifth Ward.

The wire from which death had come was found and cut. One by one the bodies were lifted from their resting place, and while the lone surviving baby of the Blass family slept peacefully only ten feet away, they were carried to the morgue.

Mr. Graf was a machinist, and for years had been working upon a machine calculated to produce perpetual motion. "In two days I shall have it ready," he had explained just before he died.

Value of Spraying Trees.

So rapid has been the advancement of spraying as a means of controlling insects and diseases that there is a tendency to greatly overestimate its value. It was only twenty-six years ago that Paris green was first used for the codling moth of apples. Not until about 1885 was the Bordeaux mixture used to any extent. When we remember that practically all of our modern spraying—its tools, mixtures and methods—has been developed or made of invention within the last fifty years, it is not surprising that it has come to be an almost universal practice among the most successful fruit growers, we can readily understand why greater importance is sometimes ascribed to it than it really merits. Spraying is a new idea, like any new method, it has been overemphasized. There are some old and a few new ways of solving the insect and disease problems. Sometimes these other ways may be better even than spraying, sometimes they may supplement it very advantageously. We should not forget them in our enthusiasm over a new and valuable remedy—Farming.

John H. Dickerson & Co.
1402 East Main Street.
Hand and Machine-Made
**Harness, Saddles,
&c.**

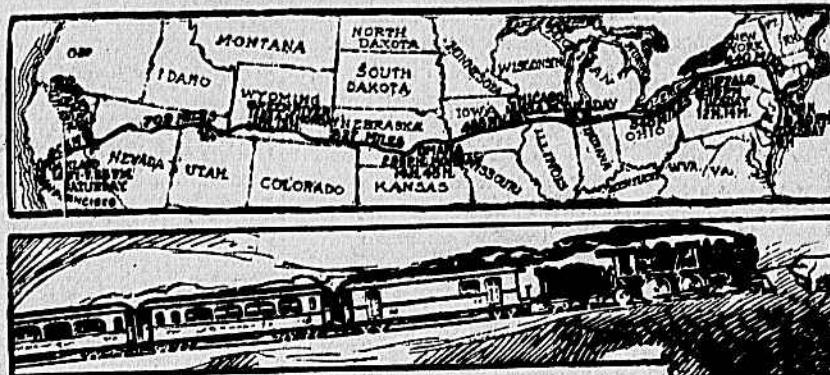
Buy of them, and you'll get the best. Buy yourself, and do not listen to those in the same line of business.

COAST TO COAST IN LESS THAN THREE DAYS

HARRIMAN'S FLYING TRIP 'FRISCO TO NEW YORK.

Left Oakland, Cal., 7:33 P. M. Saturday.
Arrived Sparks, Nev., 205 miles, 6:47 A. M. Sunday—11 hours 13 minutes.
Arrived Green River, Wyo., 709 miles, midnight Sunday—17 hours 13 minutes.
Arrived Omaha, Neb., 827 miles, 2:45 P. M. Monday—14 hours 45 minutes.
Arrived Chicago, 458 miles 12:45 A. M. yesterday—10 hours.
Arrived Buffalo, 540 miles, 12:59 P. M. yesterday—12 hours 45 minutes.
Arrived New York, 440 miles, 9:59 P. M. yesterday—9 hours.
Total distance traveled, 3,300 miles.

71 Hours.
27 Mins.



MAP OF MR. HARRIMAN'S ROUTE ACROSS THE UNITED STATES.

Flight of Railroad Magnate's Special Train Across the Continent Smashes All Records in Run of Over 3,300 Miles.

The trip of E. H. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, from San Francisco to New York in the unprecedented time of seventy-one hours and twenty-seven minutes has attracted widespread attention. As previously reported, Mr. Harriman reached New York at 9:59 o'clock Tuesday night. He left the Empire State express, on which he came from Buffalo, saying unconcernedly that he knew nothing of records, and was merely trying to get to this city in time to meet some important business engagements.

"Our time," he added, "was thirty-three minutes less than three days. Various railroad officials accompanied me as far as Buffalo, where the special train was left, and with my secretary I boarded the Empire State express for this city."

One of the best records for trans-continental railroading was made by a J. P. Morgan special, in 1873, in eighty hours, hours and forty-five minutes.

GERONIMO WILL BE ON EXHIBIT

Government Prisoner for Twenty
Years Will Be With Coney
Island Show.

TAFT RELEASES OLD CHIEF

Ancient Indian, Long in Captivity,
Now Very Happy
Man.

LAWTON, OKLA., May 13.—Visitors to Coney Island this summer will have a chance to see Geronimo, the old Apache chief, the most blood-thirsty Indian with whom the United States Government ever had to contend. When Major Gordon W. Lillie, more widely known as "Pawnee Bill," brought his Wild West show to this city last season the most interested spectator of the multitudes was Geronimo, who, with the remnants of his tribe, is a prisoner of war on the Fort Sill military reservation. So much was the old Indian interested, he applied to the management for permission to ride in the parade. This was granted and thousands cheered Lawton's feature of this spectacle of the Wild West Show.

Geronimo was robed in his finest buckskin suit, his feet were moccasined and his shoes more valuable than any worn by millionaires, his face was painted with the brightest paints that gilded the faces of warriors in war times and his head was feathered with red and blue feathers that bowed in obedience only to the toppling weight. Geronimo begged hard to be taken as part of the show, and Major Lillie, keenly alive to the money side of the idea, told his business manager, Oscar J. Krause, to find out what could be done to release the old chief. Even for the show season.

Secretary Taft Relents.

The interest of army officers was enlisted, and the matter of Geronimo's release from military custody was presented to Secretary Taft, of the War Department. A few days ago Mr. Krause received the old chief's release, signed by the secretary of war, and the day following he entered into a contract with Geronimo whereby, the old Indian engages himself to the Wild West Show for the season beginning April 23 at Canton, O., the present winter quarters of the show.

Accompanying Geronimo will be his wife, and his daughter, his niece and one male member of the Apache tribe who will act as interpreter. Geronimo would not think of leaving his family, and insisted that they be taken along. To this Mr. Krause did not object, for they they to the splendid advertisement that Geronimo will give them.

Geronimo is seventy-four years old, and has been a prisoner of war on the Fort Sill reservation for about twenty years, having been captured in Arizona by Gen. Lawton, of the United States Army, in whose honor the city of Lawton is named. He looks upon his contract as the writ of freedom. This is what he has been seeking for a number of years and there is no happier man in the United States today than Geronimo, the liberated. On the day of Geronimo's departure from the post the men of the four troops of cavalry stationed at Fort Sill will form two lines, crossing their swords in the air, and the old Apache will walk triumphantly beneath them, thus making a triumphant exit from his prison of twenty years.

Illiteracy in the South.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy can engage in no more useful warfare than that against illiteracy among the Southern whites, upon which they have entered at the suggestion of Mrs. Maria G. Glover, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Glover has found that among the white dwellers in the mountain districts of the South there is a large percentage of illiteracy in the children of the poor whites in the lowlands so much better off as to be beyond the need of outside assistance. She found that in Alabama 14 per cent of the native born whites above ten years of age are illiterate; in North Carolina, 19 per cent; in Louisiana, 17 per cent; in Tennessee, 13. She adds that the percentage of the illiteracy in the States mentioned is far greater than in those of the North. We think of ourselves as a public schooled nation, and so, on the whole, we are, but spots of illiteracy persist—Boston Transcript.

THE BRIDGE BEAUTIFUL IS NOW THE IDEAL

American Have Awakened to the Importance of Better-
Looking Bridges—On the Site of the Ugly Structure
Immortalized by Longfellow a Noble Example of
Modern Architectural Skill is Building

(Special Correspondence to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOSTON, MASS., May 13.—The United States is filled with the wonders of the bridge builder's art—great structures of steel that overstretch mighty rivers and arms of the ocean, bridges that lift to the clouds, and others, bridges so high and so peculiarly constructed that ships can pass beneath them without lifting, trestles that are flung from mountain side to mountain side, spanning deep canyons, cantilevers over soaring gorges, and bridges of immense and intricate design. Only one kind of bridge has up to this time been conspicuously absent from the North American continent. That is the bridge beautiful.

Not absolutely, perhaps, is American bridge-building to be condemned on aesthetic grounds, for, although a majority of the structures spanning rivers and estuaries in this country have been built with regard only to utilitarian considerations, some few are artistic enough to compare favorably, if not with the best examples of ancient workmanship, at least with the severe but generally well proportioned creations with which French, German and Italian engineers are all the while spanning their rivers. A German commissioner appointed some 25 years ago by his government to look into the railroad system of the United States reported among other things: "In America public works are executed without reference to art. To the nineteenth century, as witnessed in this country, of so noble a structure as the arch High Bridge which carries Cross water into New York City; the massive and not uninteresting Cabin John's bridge near Washington, famed very recently as being the largest single arch bridge in the world; the Eads Bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, representing a striking and generally pleasing combination of masonry and ironwork, and many minor structures of distinct artistic merit."

Again, the community of the greater Boston, which is filled with, though smaller bridges more or less architectural merit, has had no large bridge comparable in popular estimation with some of the big spans of other American cities—such as the two great spans of the Golden Gate Bridge, the East River—has now very nearly completed one of masonry and steel which will be of distinctly monumental character, making an important part of the landscape of the Back Bay and giving a mental suggestion of the approach to Harvard University. This work has lately been hailed by a writer in the Century Magazine as unquestionably the most artistic American Bridge yet designed. It will be one of the most conspicuous features of the ornamental basin which on a larger scale than Hamburg's celebrated Alster Basin is being created out of the salt water estuary where the Charles River broadens before flowing into the ocean. It has also a sentimental significance, for it takes the place of the ugly, insignificant pile bridge which Longfellow immortalized by standing on it at midnight, and which, if he followed the dictates of his artistic tastes, he probably ran away from by daylight.

In the building of the new bridge a distinct effort was made to secure beauty of line and mass and to avoid the mistake which was committed when the low, stringy and unimposing Harvard Bridge was thrown across the Back Bay about a mile to the south. Given a wide stretch of water with, on the one side a hill covered with high buildings and on the other an esplanade soon to be lined with apartment houses or possibly with educational institutions, the plan was made massive to create any positive impression at all, and a certain swelling bigness of effect it what City Engineer Jackson, of Boston, and Mr. Edmund M. Wheelwright, former city architect, who drew the plans, evidently had in mind. The bridge is composed of 11 spans of steel arches with graceful curves varying in length from 101 to 183 feet. The two center pieces, as is the custom with most of the ornamental bridges of the world, are by far the heaviest. When complete, they will carry four granite columns, around the top of each of which will appear a cluster of electric lights. On the front of the two center piers is a massive granite carving representing in the middle of the city of Boston carried over the prow of a galley, with dolphin heads and other accessories, and in the other case the corresponding seal of the city of Cambridge.

It is characteristic of the new attitude of many public service corporations toward aesthetic considerations that the architectural quality of this bridge, which within a few months will be opened to the public has been made possible largely through the public spirit and liberality of Boston's street car system, the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The contribution of the elevated company, which will make use of a portion of the bridge as offering a direct line of rapid transit to Harvard Square, enabled the creation of a structure involving the expenditure of two and a half million dollars, a very considerable sum in the building of a bridge, and one that would have been beyond the means of the suburban city of Cambridge, if the expense had simply been charged to the city of Boston. According to the bill which apportioned the expenses it was provided that the Boston Elevated Railway "shall pay toward the construction of said bridge such proportion thereof as shall be considered necessary by reason of its being of additional size and strength for the use of the elevated road." This quota has made possible an attempt to produce something as fine as any modern European bridge.

RADIUM BLOWS UP; ABBEY IN DANGER

Strange Element Explodes in
Laboratory of St. Luke's
Hospital Expert.

Located By Roentgen Plate, It
Was All Recovered By Prof.
Pegram, of Columbia.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The mysterious element radium has developed strange explosive properties in the laboratory of Professor Robert Abbe, of St. Luke's Hospital, this city. Dr. Abbe had a lucky escape from serious injury, for which he is being congratulated by his fellow surgeons and scientists. His experience is a warning to all who handle radium.

Professor Pegram, of Columbia University, succeeded in restoring to Professor Abbe all of his exploded radium, even to the last particle, though at first it seemed that the precious metal so suddenly dispersed was irretrievably lost. In December, 1905, Professor Abbe, to use his own words, received from Professor Hugo Leber, of the University of Berlin, a small glass tube, in which it was hermetically sealed after drying. The radium was used daily by Professor Abbe for many hours being always by immersion in carbolic acid, followed by alcohol, and always handled carefully in the forceps.

Finally one day, on removing it from a silver tube by a thread tied about it, the radium stuck in the opening of the tube, and Professor Abbe pressed it lightly with the end of the metal forceps.

Instantly the radium exploded with a loud report, the glass being shattered into numerous small fragments, much of the radium being distributed against the inner lining of the tube. At the same time Professor Abbe saw a cloud of pulverized radium come from the tube as large as his hand and fall in a shining shower to the carpet.

Laying the tube carefully on a clean sheet of paper, Professor Abbe made a chalk outline on the carpet around the area within which he supposed his precious radium had fallen, though nothing of it was visible.

In hope of recovering it, he laid a large photographic Roentgen ray plate upon the carpet, believing it would make its impression through the double paper envelope. To his chagrin only one spot showed at the corner of the plate when developed. That night he tested the carpet with a piece of willowite, which glowed brightly at a spot some distance from the suspected area. That spot he again tested with another photograph.

Plate Reveals Grains.
To his delight every smallest grain of radium made its appearance on the plate, though only a few could be seen to glow in the dark, as they had sunk into the heavy carpet. The atomic weight of the radium was so great that it had all fallen within a very small radius, being kept together by its heaviness.

Professor Abbe cut out a big piece of the carpet and put it and the tube at the disposal of Professor Pegram, of Columbia. The latter, with delicate butters, succeeded in extracting all of the precious particles from the carpet, so much so that when the piece of carpet was subjected to the photographic test none remained. The radium which had been dispersed against the sides of the tube was also finally recovered and the radium restored to the tube. To guard against another explosion, a fine platinum wire has been fused into the end of the tube, and the stored-up positive electricity is discharged through it, on the theory that the negative current passes out through the glass with the beta rays.

A Rebuke.

From what we hear the sneak thief is on his rounds again. Some low-down, dirty, skunk, mean, servile, covetous, niggardly, stupid, of a sneak thief stole meat from Joseph Watts, an old man, seventy-five years old, almost in his dotage and hardly able to work any more. Any skunk that would steal meat from an old man like that would steal the wool of a dead sheep's tail—Macomb (Ill.) Eagle.

MONTPELIER BOASTS UNIQUE LANDMARK

Cross Homestead Has Wall Pa-
per of Rare Design—Each Wall
Bears Different Design.

MONTPELIER, VT., May 13.—One of the interesting old houses of Montpelier is the old Cross house, in Elm Street, not only because it is one of the landmarks of the city, but because of its unique interior decorations.

The wall paper on the parlor is of that rare kind found in few houses in New England, representing a scene of some oriental sort. There are strangely garbed figures, tall minarets, boats with laden sails, camels and foreign looking temples, woven into scenes that appear to have some significance, though just what is not known.

The paper differs from ordinary wall paper in that instead of a repetition of one design, there is a separate scene for each side of the room and a chimney-piece that appears to bear no relation to the others. The body of the paper is green, with all the bottom white, while red and yellow prominent in the scenes and figures. There is nothing gaudy or glaring about it, but the whole effect is like that of a soft old Turkish or a fine piece of tapestry.

This paper is said to have been made very costly, and as the patterns must be matched exactly and scenes selected to fit the various portions of the wall, the hanging alone was a matter of large expense. In one case a wall was paid a dozen hangings from Boston to New York. There are not more than half a dozen houses known to the antiquarian having such decorations, and these are in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in and about Portsmouth.

There have been several in Vermont, but the antiquarians have not discovered them, but the old Cross house is the only one in which the paper is in a good state of preservation.

Those in Barre have been destroyed or redecorated. The old Clear Lake house, in Barre, is in a poor state of preservation, and the paper has been injured. One old house in Berlin has been converted into a barn and the paper ruined and these still remains one in Orange, in which a room is decorated with scenes from the Arabian Nights. The paper in the old Cross house was placed on the walls more than sixty years ago, and to-day is as bright and fresh as when new, and bears no marks or scratches.

OLD CHURCH

Mr. Frank S. Beal, of Middleton, whose arm was painfully hurt in a runaway accident several months ago, left for St. Luke's Hospital on Monday last, to have the arm put in place, but an operation will have to be performed later on, before it regains its normal usefulness. Mr. John A. Tomlin, of Teddlington, near Old Church, had the misfortune to fall out of a door, six feet from the ground on some bricks, painfully cutting his face. Mr. Tomlin is improving under the care of Dr. W. A. Campbell.

Miss Willie, of Cumberland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Richards, of Worthburg.

Miss Ida Lynch is visiting relatives in King William.

Miss Mary Adkins, who has been teaching in the home of Mr. J. R. Apperson, will leave for her home in Blackstone shortly.

Miss Booth, principal of the Old Church Public School, left for her home in Charlotte county, on April 29th.

Mrs. Hugh Jones and little daughter, Martin, visited Mr. P. L. Jones, of Wakefield, recently.

Mr. John McKay, who has been actively engaged in the lumber business here, has returned to his home in Nova Scotia.

Mrs. H. H. Christian, of Lower Marlborough, who has been quite sick, is now convalescent.

Mrs. Tom West, who has been quite sick, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. W. A. Campbell is improving now after being ill for quite a long while.

Ladies of Bethlehem, Presbyterians, are arranging quite an attractive programme for the annual Children's Day, which will take place on the tenth of June.

LEE DISTRICT

Miss Marion Welch and Miss Ruhl spent several days in Petersburg last week, visiting relatives.

Miss Genevieve Elliott has returned to

BRIEF ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

SAN FRANCISCO.—Real estate sharks are busy in San Francisco forcing up rents, which have now become extortionate.

PHILADELPHIA.—After lively debate the National Conference of Charities and Correction referred to a special committee a proposal to establish a juvenile improvement association for the protection and amelioration of child labor.

BOSTON.—Unearthing of the 3,000-year-old city of Ramesses by Prof. Petrie from beneath the famous pyramids of Tei-Yeduya at the Delta of the Nile is said by prominent student of archaeology in this city to be one of the most important discoveries ever made in the land of the pyramids.

ST. PETERSBURG.—It is learned here on good authority that M. Witte has expressed a desire to be sent as ambassador to Washington. Powerful influences are being exerted against his appointment to this post, but it is likely that the Czar will comply with M. Witte's request.

PHILADELPHIA.—Argued by distress among poor families whose household effects have been sold in foreclosure proceedings, charitable organizations are making a public safety, would appear before the city and the exorbitant rates of interest.

VENICE.—After the collision in the harbor here last Wednesday between Mrs. Robert Golet's yacht, Nahma, and the Italian warship Attentadora, the latter was threatened with a suit against Mrs. Golet, but a compromise has been reached by Mrs. Golet paying the damages.

PHILADELPHIA.—Detectives believe the butler who disappeared after a theft of \$750 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Edward Lower Welsh, and a pretty servant girl, who stole \$10,000 worth of jewels from Dr. Louis Lowengrund, are operating together.

BAY CITY, TEX.—Coming face to face in the midst of 1,000 estranged men, most of whom were women and children, Frank Martin and E. O. Hatchett, two prominent citizens of this city, fought with fatal results.

MONTPELIER BOASTS UNIQUE LANDMARK

Cross Homestead Has Wall Pa-
per of Rare Design—Each Wall
Bears Different Design.

MONTPELIER, VT., May 13.—One of the interesting old houses of Montpelier is the old Cross house, in Elm Street, not only because it is one of the landmarks of the city, but because of its unique interior decorations.

The wall paper on the parlor is of that rare kind found in few houses in New England, representing a scene of some oriental sort. There are strangely garbed figures, tall minarets, boats with laden sails, camels and foreign looking temples, woven into scenes that appear to have some significance, though just what is not known.

The paper differs from ordinary wall paper in that instead of a repetition of one design, there is a separate scene for each side of the room and a chimney-piece that appears to bear no relation to the others. The body of the paper is green, with all the bottom white, while red and yellow prominent in the scenes and figures. There is nothing gaudy or glaring about it, but the whole effect is like that of a soft old Turkish or a fine piece of tapestry.

This paper is said to have been made very costly, and as the patterns must be matched exactly and scenes selected to fit the various portions of the wall, the hanging alone was a matter of large expense. In one case a wall was paid a dozen hangings from Boston to New York. There are not more than half a dozen houses known to the antiquarian having such decorations, and these are in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in and about Portsmouth.

There have been several in Vermont, but the antiquarians have not discovered them, but the old Cross house is the only one in which the paper is in a good state of preservation.

Those in Barre have been destroyed or redecorated. The old Clear Lake house, in Barre, is in a poor state of preservation, and the paper has been injured. One old house in Berlin has been converted into a barn and the paper ruined and these still remains one in Orange, in which a room is decorated with scenes from the Arabian Nights. The paper in the old Cross house was placed on the walls more than sixty years ago, and to-day is as bright and fresh as when new, and bears no marks or scratches.

Finally one day, on removing it from a silver tube by a thread tied about it, the radium stuck in the opening of the tube, and Professor Abbe pressed it lightly with the end of the metal forceps.

Instantly the radium exploded with a loud report, the glass being shattered into numerous small fragments, much of the radium being distributed against the inner lining of the tube. At the same time Professor Abbe saw a cloud of pulverized radium come from the tube as large as his hand and fall in a shining shower to the carpet.

Laying the tube carefully on a clean sheet of paper, Professor Abbe made a chalk outline on the carpet around the area within which he supposed his precious radium had fallen, though nothing of it was visible.

In hope of recovering it, he laid a large photographic Roentgen ray plate upon the carpet, believing it would make its impression through the double paper envelope. To his chagrin only one spot showed at the corner of the plate when developed. That night he tested the carpet with a piece of willowite, which glowed brightly at a spot some distance from the suspected area. That spot he again tested with another photograph.

Plate Reveals Grains.
To his delight every smallest grain of radium made its appearance on the plate, though only a few could be seen to glow in the dark, as they had sunk into the heavy carpet. The atomic weight of the radium was so great that it had all fallen within a very small radius, being kept together by its heaviness.

Professor Abbe cut out a big piece of the carpet and put it and the tube at the disposal of Professor Pegram, of Columbia. The latter, with delicate butters, succeeded in extracting all of the precious particles from the carpet, so much so that when the piece of carpet was subjected to the photographic test none remained. The radium which had been dispersed against the sides of the tube was also finally recovered and the radium restored to the tube. To guard against another explosion, a fine platinum wire has been fused into the end of the tube, and the stored-up positive electricity is discharged through it, on the theory that the negative current passes out through the glass with the beta rays.

A Rebuke.

From what we hear the sneak thief is on his rounds again. Some low-down, dirty, skunk, mean, servile, covetous, niggardly, stupid, of a sneak thief stole meat from Joseph Watts, an old man, seventy-five years old, almost in his dotage and hardly able to work any more. Any skunk that would steal meat from an old man like that would steal the wool of a dead sheep's tail—Macomb (Ill.) Eagle.

LEE DISTRICT

Miss Marion Welch and Miss Ruhl spent several days in Petersburg last week, visiting relatives.

Miss Genevieve Elliott has returned to

Chartered 1832.

The Virginia Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VA.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1906, \$1,134,647.11

Mr. Nino shots were exchanged. Martin died in an hour in his home and Hatchett is lying with a bullet close to his heart. A public safety, would appear before the city and the exorbitant rates of interest.

PHILADELPHIA.—After lively debate the National Conference of Charities and Correction referred to a special committee a proposal to establish a juvenile improvement association for the protection and amelioration of child labor.

BOSTON.—Unearthing of the 3,000-year-old city of Ramesses by Prof. Petrie from beneath the famous pyramids of Tei-Yeduya at the Delta of the Nile is said by prominent student of archaeology in this city to be one of the most important discoveries ever made in the land of the pyramids.

ST. PETERSBURG.—It is learned here on good authority that M. Witte has expressed a desire to be sent as ambassador to Washington. Powerful influences are being exerted against his appointment to this post, but it is likely that the Czar will comply with M. Witte's request.

PHILADELPHIA.—Argued by distress among poor families whose household effects have been sold in foreclosure proceedings, charitable organizations are making a public safety, would appear before the city and the exorbitant rates of interest.

VENICE.—After the collision in the harbor here last Wednesday between Mrs. Robert Golet's yacht, Nahma, and the Italian warship Attentadora, the latter was threatened with a suit against Mrs. Golet, but a compromise has been reached by Mrs. Golet paying the damages.

PHILADELPHIA.—Detectives believe the butler who disappeared after a theft of \$750 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Edward Lower Welsh, and a pretty servant girl, who stole \$10,000 worth of jewels from Dr. Louis Lowengrund, are operating together.

BAY CITY, TEX.—Coming face to face in the midst of 1,000 estranged men, most of whom were women and children, Frank Martin and E. O. Hatchett, two prominent citizens of this city, fought with fatal results.

MONTPELIER BOASTS UNIQUE LANDMARK

Cross Homestead Has Wall Pa-
per of Rare Design—Each Wall
Bears Different Design.

MONTPELIER, VT., May 13.—One of the interesting old houses of Montpelier is the old Cross house, in Elm Street, not only because it is one of the landmarks of the city, but because of its unique interior decorations.

The wall paper on the parlor is of that rare kind found in few houses in New England, representing a scene of some oriental sort. There are strangely garbed figures, tall minarets, boats with laden sails, camels and foreign looking temples, woven into scenes that